# NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, -HUMPTY DUMPTY.

NEW YORK THEATRE, opposite New York Hotel.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway .- THE WHITE FAWN. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway .- ALL HALLOW EVE -- LATEST FROM NEW YORK.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 18th street.-PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE, 28d street, corner of Eighth

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- ORION, THE GOLD-BEATER-TRIAL BY BATTLE.

GERMAN STADT THEATRE. BARBER OF SEVILLE.

FRENCH THEATRE. Mathee at I Sor Tenesa. Frening Apiru Paniess. Vendanges Sour Fattes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 585 Broadway. - ETHIO-PIAN ENTRETAINMENTS, SINGING, DANGING, &C. KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, 730 Broadway .- Songs, ECOENTRICITIES, &c. -- GRAND DUTCH "S."

BRYANTS' OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th THEATRE COMIQUE, 614 Broadway.-BALLET, FARCE,

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery. -COMIC CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, Seventh avenue.-Populan

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn .-

HOOLEV'S OPERA HOUSE. Brooklyn.-ETHIOPIAN NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

New York, Wednesday, May 27, 1868.

# TRIPLE SHEET

### THE NEWS.

The High Court opened vesterday in the Senate by the radicals and to adjourn for several months, which were defeated, the vote was taken upon the second and third articles, resulting just as the first vote did—thirly-five for conviction and nineteen for acquittal. So the President was declared not guilty on these two articles, and a motion that the court adjourn sine die was agreed to by a vote of thirty-four to sixteen.

The Seriate thereupon resumed its legislative func-tions, and explanations denying the reports of din-ners given by the Chief Justice to various recusant Senators were made. Mr. Fessenden, in closing his explanation denying the story that he was getting up ion denying the story that he was getting up a new party to run Chase for the Presidency, said that he favored General Grant for that position.

three and four o'clock yesterday afternoon sur-rendered his position at the War Office to As-signat Adjutant General Townsend, and in a formal letter notified the President of his action. In sign-th, the note he designates himself "Secretary of Mr. Stanton, the late Secretary of War, between Ing the note he designates himself "Secretary of War." Later in the day Adjutant General Thomas, the original of Interim, relieved General Townsend and look charge of the office.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Charles W.

Wooley, the witness who had refused to testify before the impeachment Managers, was brought to the bar in charge of the Sergeant at Arms. Mr. Butler offered a resolution that the prigoner be arraigned and asked by the Speaker what grouse he had for not testifying, and if he was now ready to testify. The testifying and if he was now ready to testify. The testifying and if he was now ready to testify. written paper reciting that he was not aware of having shown any contempt for the House, and asking time that he might consult counsel. Mr. Garfield wished to know what questions he had refused to answer that the House might judge of their proanswer that the House shight judge of their pro-priety. Mr. Butler declined to give them, saying the committee was the only party that could judge of their propriety. The witness' request for time was recused and the House departed for the Senate Chamber. On returning the Speaker ruled, as a point of order submitted, that the Impeachment Managers were no longer in office by reason of the adjournment of the Impeachment Court. A resoludirecting the Managers to continue their investigation was immediately entered and agreed to. The prisoner was turned over to the Sergeant-at-

Arms and closely confined in the committee room.

A fesolution calling for information relative to the outrages on American citizens was agreed to in the House and a vote of thanks to the British Admiral Philemon for his aid to the American Minister at Port au Prince was referred to a committee.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated yes terday evening, May 28. Russia has commenced to disarm. The French army is fully supplied with the Chassepot. Bavaria signed a naturalization treaty with the United States. Barrett, the Fenian, was hanged in London. The British Parliamentery commission on foreign naturalization has been organized.

The Epsom Downs summer races commenced. By special cable telegram from London we are informed that the Chinese rebels were besteging the city of Tientsin, near Pekin, on the 1st of May. Vienna telegrams report that Bosnia is in rebellion

Consols 95%, money. Five-twenties 71% in London and 76% in Frankfort.

Cotton dull and heavy. Breadstuffs very dull. Provisions quiet and steady.

THE CITY.

The Board of Excise, at its meeting yesterday, revoked the licenses of four liquor dealers.

The Board of Health resterday ordered that an in vestigation be at once commenced into the charges

There were 407 deaths in New York last week, and 127 in Brooklyn. Seventy per cent of the deaths oc-

curred in crowded tenements.

The regular May anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday schools was held in that city yesterday. The parade was one of the finest of the kind had for seve-

parade was one of the finest of the kind had for several years past. There were about 25,000 children, representing 112 schools, in procession.

The members of the Chinese Embassy visited the Park and various photograph galleries yesterday. On Monday night a portion of the younger members again visited the "White Fawn" at Nibo's, to which they appear to be somewhat partial.

The Parmers' Club met yesterday afternoon at Cooper Institute. Some interesting facts relative to Florida and California in an agricultural point of view were stated and a new fanning mill was exhibited.

Free Trade League was held last evening at the Hall of the Historical Society, on Second avenu-and Eleventh street. Addresses favoring the prin ciple of taxation for revenue only were delivered by David Dudley Field, Rev. Henry Blanchard, George

David Dudley Field, Nev. Henry Blanchard, George Opdyke and Charles Moran.

A discharged soldier named Shanley, who had just been paid off, was attacked by three men in East Fourteenth street on Monday night, and seriously stabled in the throat and thigh. The assailants were captured after a short chase.

The trotting match between Bradley and Gill, on

Course, yesterday, was won by Bradley,

The trial of ex-Collector Theophilus C. Callicot and John S. Allen, late Deputy Collector of the Third Collection district, charged with conspiracy to de-fraud the United States government of the tax on spirits, which has occupied the attention of the

Snited States Circuit Court for the past ten days, was

concluded last evening. The jury failed to agree and were locked up for the night.

Yesterday a large number of motions in the great Erie litigation came up before Judge Barnard, at Supreme Court Chambers, and orders were made directing them to be set down for hearing at different times. The case of the Mercantile Bank against Bodine and others, in which suit was brought to recover on a

bond in the sum of \$10,000, given as surety for Charles Windsor as a pledge for the faithful performance of his obligations as paying teller of the Mer cantile Bank, was concluded yesterday. It will be remembered that Windsor absconded in 1804 to Europe, taking with him about a quarter of a million dollars of the funds of the bank. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for \$10,000, with interest, In the Marine Court yesterday suit was brought by

one Edwin De Leon against the proprietors of the Citizen newspaper to recover the sum of \$500, the balance of compensation claimed for writing a series of articles on the secret history of the Confederate State Department in Europe. Some interesting documentary evidence was admitted. The plaintif was non-suited.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities continued very strong and active. Gold closed at 140.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

British mail telegrams from Abyssinia, dated on the 14th of April, report the fall of the fortress on the day previous thus:—"The Abyssinian troops on Islangie were disarmed as quickly as possible, and in the afternoon, after some shelling, the Amba of Magda'a was stormed by the Second brigade, the Thirty-third leading and giving storming party with sappers. The entrance was difficult and opposition was bravely offered by a few at the first gate, which was closed and blocked behind by stones. An entrance the colors of the Thirty-third were flying in Magdala. King Theodorus was found lying dead about 150 yards inside the second gate. Several chiefs of note, including the Prime Minister, Ras Engedda, were killed at the first gate."

The trial of Jeff Davis is now definitely settled for the 3d of June, Chief Justice Chase having appointed that day some time ago with the proviso that the impeachment trial should close in the meantime. The New York State Senate, conjointly with the

Court of Appeals, met in Albany yesterday for the trial of Canal Commissioner R. C. Dorn, on charges preferred by the Assembly. The Managers of the Assembly, nine in number, their counsel and counsel for the accused were present. Senator Stanford was challenged by the counsel for the accused on the ground that he had adjudged the case as chairman of the Canal Investigating Committee, but the Court refused to excuse him from serving. A motion was then made to quash the fourth charge, and, pending

then made to quash the fourth charge, and, pending discussion upon it, the court adjourned. Professor Henry Morton delivered a lecture on "Light," in Philadelphia, on Saturday night. He illus-trated his subject with a series of most astonishing experiments, producing dazzling stars with contin and producing a sudden change of a tableau of brilliant figures to a ghastly company of spectres by the

The Rhode Island Legislature assembled yesterday at Newport. Charles C. Van Zandt was elected

Speaker of the House.

Thirteen members of the Charleston, S. C., Board of Aldermen have been removed by General Canby and their places filled by his appointees, among

whom are seven negroes. The New Orleans (La.) Grand Jury have complained to General Buchanan that the Chief of Police of New Orleans professes to know the whereabouts of compensated for so doing. No law of the State covers the case, and the Grand Jury asked General Suchanan to take action in it, which he promised to

Reuben Wright, an old man of sixty, was executed at Danbury, N. C., on the 21st inst., for the murder of a negro named Silas Harstein. It appeared that Wright and Harstein's wife, a mulatto woman of twenty-one, were engaged in an illicit amour to which Harstein was an obstruction, and, with the assistance of two other negroes, they murdered him. The negro girl is also condemned, but has been respited until September. In the Methodist Conference at Chicago yesterday

the report on Theological seminaries was adopted.

Dr. Robert J. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, made a strong speech in the Presbyterian General Assembly at Albany festerday in opposition to the propos-union of the two schools of the Church.

According to a Canada despatch one of the wit-nesses against Whelan, the alleged murderer of Darcy McGee, in Ottawa, Canada, was brutally beaten on Monday night, and another witness for th prosecution has received threatening letters from persons purporting to be Fenians.

### Impeachment Thrown to the Dogs-The Republican Party.

Radicalism tried its fortune again vesterday. Believing, perhaps, that events at Chicago had drawn the party lines a little closer, and that all the denunciation of party organs and cliques known as outside pressure had not been without effect, it ventured timidly to face another vote. It called up the second article, and the Senate voted that the President was not guilty. It called up the third, and with the same result: and then, demoralized, its knees gave way and it supported a motion to adjourn sine die. There was apparently a struggle between the men of the party who desire to act with honor and those who only desire to succeed. These last would have deferred the vote, to try it again in June. The former would have honestly closed the case by acting on all the articles now. The final decision—the adjournment sine die-while it secures practically the result sought by the Senators who desired to vote now, does not give to the result that character of upright dignity that would have distinguished action on all the articles. It is especially worthy of note, however, that the casting vote against the proposition to adjourn till June was given by Chief Justice Chase, who again stands prominently forward as defeating the bad purposes of the Butler crew.

Impeachment is thus thrust from the public sight—the radicals could not convict the President, but would not honestly acquit him. Finding that the Senate was not to be moved—that all their desperate clamor and threatenings availed nothing to force Senators to voting as they desired—they yet used their unreasoning, fanatical, corrupt and purchased majority to cheat justice and to prevent the giving of that verdict which would condemn them as men who had disturbed the peace of the nation in originating and prosecuting a case that had no other foundation than their partisan malignity. Radicalism proper, with its atrocious dis-honesty, would have deferred the trial only till another day, would have adopted any subterfuge, any cowardly ruse, and, rather than face that open judgment it has pretended to desire, would have kept the nation in the ferment of doubt, kept open all the dangerous possibilities of its revolutionary process, kept this great festering evil as it is rather than ferfeit the smallest chance to secure a verdict by the future intimidation or corruption of Senators. This was the purpose of those men, and the fallure to accomplish it must be regarded as the defeat in the republican party of those extreme men.

It will prove no small victory if they have been put down. They are the men who trifled not only with all the best interests of the country but with the very vitality of the government.

There is no interest in a nation constituted like ours that does not feel a blow aimed at the national Executive; and when as now a large part of the function of the Executive comes to a standstill, when his relations with Congress cease, when even the very executive departments are insubordinately directed in hostility to his will, the country suffers in all regards, and especially do all commercial and financial operations sympathize with the disordered state of the national life. Radicalism, therefore, in seeking to postpone this case again, deliberately determined to keep up all this trouble rather than not carry its point ; determined that the country should endure any evil rather than it should fail in its purpose; determined that, come what might to the nation, come what might to the business interests of the whole people, it would force its partisan madness to the last extremity. In this we see furious men driven to desperation; and from desperation what but such a course was it wise to expect? These men were like housebreakers caught in the fact and who commit murder to escape—taking any chance, burdening their souls with any crime, if it only afford some hope, some promise of a better fate.

But what of the party that has been thus far controlled and driven by these men? Has it east them away by this vote? Does this refusal to act on their dictation drive the Butlers and Stevenses-that noisy and reckless minority-into back seats and to make a division in the party if they can? All this has been simply a struggle for supremacy in the party between the spoilsmen and plunderers and the conservative, able men; and now the spoilsmen are put down, but they are men not likely to remain in such a position; and it may thus result that their defeat will simply produce a serious rupture in the republican party. And this is the best result that the party can hope for; for if it should otherwise prove that this is only a temporary check to these dangerous men; if they should still assert themselves with the same noisy extravagance; if there is not wisdom or power in the republican ranks to put them down; if that party has not the power to assert its better purposes against these wretches; if they are yet to control it; if Butler, Sumner and Stevens, the villany, the cant and the resolved fanatical will of the party, are to govern it to the exclusion of such men as Chase, Fessenden, Grimes and Trumbull, then its history ends with the execration of the whole people. The name of Grant will not save it. The name of the great soldier, the leader of the nation's heroes in so many desperate battles, is a tower of strength for any party; but that great name will avail little before the American people if it is to serve only as a gloss and cover for principles and acts that the people know must be inseparable from any party in whose counsels these men are a power.

And what, then, becomes of the chances of the two republican candidates who come before the people just at the close of this great impeachment blunder—candidates of a party that will split into innumerable factions if these men are driven out and that the people will repudiate with certainty if they are permitted to remain in?

A New Telegraph Patent for Old Inven-

tions. In March last an act was passed by Congress and approved by the President authorizing the issue to Charles Grafton Page of letters patent for alleged inventions in the science of electrotelegraphing, the position of Professor Page as an Examiner in the Patent Office disqualifying him from either taking out a patent or acquiring any interest therein without special legislation. Professor Page died on the 5th instant, but prior to his decease, under the pretended thority of this law, a patent was granted him which virtually hands over to his representatives the whole control of American telegraphy, entirely ignoring the claims of other ecognized inventors, and taking from the public rights they have enjoyed for years by the expiration of former patents. The heirs of Professor Page now step in and insist upon securing to themselves the profits promised by

this singular law. The direct claim of Professor Page, as set forth in the law, was for the invention of the induction-coil apparatus known among telegraphers as the Rubinkorf coil ; but the patent overs much more than this. It embraces the 'employment of one electro-magnetic instrument to open and close the circuit of another electro-magnetic instrument, using either one battery for both or separate batteries for each, which is, in fact, the famous "local circuit" years ago patented to Professor Morse; the combination of an automatic or mechanical circuit breaker with either a primary coil alone or a primary and secondary coil combined," invented by and patented to Royal E. House; the "employment of separate and independent batteries to operate an electro-magnetic circuit breaker and the circuit which is broken by it," which is the famous "repeater" patented to Mr. Hicks; and, indeed, covers all automatic closers, repeaters, local circuits, registers and all points of value known in the electro-telegraph busi-

The bill and the patent founded upon it ar outrageous impositions upon the public, and will not for a moment stand the test of the courts. It is singular that Professor Page's name should never have been known and assoclated with these important inventions, and that as Examiner of Patents for many years he should have passed favorably upon the claims of those who have secured patents for these very discoveries, which he afterward claimed to have originated with himself. The Morse and House patents have expired long since, and by limitation of law their inventions have for years been public property. The Hicks patent has yet some years to run. The truth s, the bill bears upon its face evidence of having been the work of lobby legislation, and the patent is glaringly abourd, unjust and illegal We understand that an effort is being made to induce some of the telegraph companies to buy up the pretended rights of Professor Page's heirs; but we advise them to keep their money in their pockets and to take no notice whatever of the claim. The passage of such a law shows how careless and stupid our legislators at Washington have become since the small amount of brains they possess has been muddled up by impeachment, and the best thing they can now do is to repeal the act and take care that they are not hoodwinked into such abourd legislation in the future.

The Chinese Mission and Its Bearing Upon the American Isthmian Crossings.

One of the most important considerations in

connection with the mission of Mr. Burlingame to the great Christian Powers is the trade lines that bear upon the Celestial Empire, and which are likely to be developed by the extraordinary demands when commercial relations shall have been fully established between China and Europe. Hitherto the isthmus crossings of Panama, Nicaragua and Tehuantepec have derived their chief importance from the facilities they afforded as means of interoceanic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific to California and the western States of South America. As these highways now stand Panama is the only one that shows any signs of practical life. But if one tithe of the success obtains from the mission of Mr. Burlingame which is anticipated new interests will be awakened in behalf of all these routes. Whatever claims the Isthmus Canal project through Suez may have upon the existing commerce of the East, it cannot successfully compete with either Panama, Nicaragua or Tehuantepec for the new trade now opening with China and Japan. It must, therefore, be limited to the commercial interchange between Mediterranean Europe and India proper. A single geographical statement will illustrate this. For example, the distance from Yokohama to the west coast of France or London is eleven thousand five hundred and nine miles, and the time, including stoppages, transshipments, &c., occupied for the transit of passengers and freight is sixty days; while by either of the tropical routes indicated the distance between the same points is less by fifteen hundred miles, and the time can be easily made in forty days, with only one break of bulk in the cargo and one transfer of passengers in the journey. This enormous saving must operate powerfully against the Suez Canal project in this struggle for commercial supremacy. The great mail and passenger route between Europe and China and Japan will undoubtedly be that of the American continental railway to the Pacific, when completed; but the European freight lines must of necessity seek their way through the tropics, and thus vitalize these narrow crossings into great highways for the traffic of the world. It is not reasonable to anticipate that the merchants of either England or France can endure the tariff which so long a line of land transportation as the Pacific Railroad would entail. It needs no argument to prove that the ocean is the cheapest and most economical of highways; nor are English and French navigators ignorant of the fact that the nearest line between any two geographical points does not lie upon the arc of the direct line between them, but upon an arc which passes nearer the poles. Hence the great circle from the English Channel to the tropics crosses the Atlantic as far north as fifty-three degrees north latitude, and, passing along the coast of the United States, touches the Gulf of Mexico and measures four thousand seven hundred and sixty miles. In like manner the great circle from Panama passes

along the Pacific coast, parallel with and very near Acapulco, San Francisco and Oregon. It crosses by the Aleutian Islands to the coast of Asia, and its entire length is seven thousand nine hundred and forty-four miles. So much, then, for the great circle track of sailing vessels. But we live in an age of steam, and some consideration must be paid to the requirements of that auxiliary power. In other words, lines must be sought out on long voyages where coaling stations are conveniently available. If a line be drawn from the west coast of England-say the Lizzardsto either Tehuantepec or Panama, it will pass close to the Azores, or Western Islands, and The distance of the first would be four thousand seven hundred and nineteen, and the second four thousand four hundred and eighty-two miles, or less than a day's difference under steam. If, on the other hand, we project the same line from the tropical crossings through the Pacific to the West, the distance to Sydney, in Australia, is seven thousand two hundred and fifty miles, and passes very near the Marquesas Islands, making, as i were, a "half-way house" in mid-ocean. Again, a line drawn from either Nicaragua or Tehuantepec to Canton touches the Sandwich Islands and divides the whole distance of eight thousand five hundred and sixty-seven miles into nearly equal parts. Thus the fleets of England and France would steam through a line unbroken only at the narrow links which connect the northern and southern Continents of America. The Marquesas Islands, lying directly in the route of the navigator, would at a step advance into one of the most important maritime orts in the world; while the Society Islands, also in possession of France, would enhance immensely in their value; more than all, returning back, the vessels of all Europe would ere long procure their tropical productions from the newly awakened islands in the Pacific Ocean. In connection, therefore, with the mis sion of Mr. Burlingame, we can see how great will be the interest of all the commercial States of Europe is hastening the opening of these isthmian communications. Hamburg, the busy Zollverein and its millions of industrious laborers, the patient manufactur ers of Switzerland, the woollen merchants of Austria, the workshops of Manchester and Bir-mingham and the mills of Liège and Verviers,

tunate possession of these resting places in the great highways of the world. NATIONAL INSUBANCE COMPANIES. - Another financial monstrosity—a worthy relation of the national banks—is to be put upon the country apparently by this Congress, under the name of "The National Life Insurance Company of the United States." People submitted to the assumption of doubtful power that lay in the establishment of banks by Congress because it was done during the war and under the pressure of a supposed necessity; and out of that first encroachment grows this attempt to go further and do the insurance business of the country on the public money held by the | just now, when its importance dots not consist

will gather fresh vigor from these new avenue

of trade; and even Russia will find them usefu

in the development of the valley of the Amoor, and Spain will recuperate the languishing com-

merce with the Philippine Islands, while we of the United States, in full possession of the gigan-

tic continental railroad to the Pacific, can affor

to rest content and see Mexico and Central

America vitalised and regenerated by the for-

national banks. In a time of peace, merely to make the fortunes of favored capitalists by gigantic monopoly, Congress assumes to do what it absolutely has not the power or right to do. Will the people stand it? We give the particulars of this scheme in a Washington

Mr. Stanton Makes His Exit.

Evidently possessed of some sensibility, for the possession of which we never gave him credit, Mr. Stanton promptly retired from the War Office last evening, after the adjournment of the Court of Impeachment sine die had utterly destroyed the last hopes of the impeachers. But before he left the now defunct Secretary of War let fly his last parting shot at his great adversary and victor. In a short note to the President announcing that he had transferred the contents of the War Department to General Townsend, Mr. Stanton gives as his reason for so doing that the resolution of the Senate "of the 21st of February last, declaring that the President has no power to remove the Secretary of War and designate any other officer to perform the duties of that office ad interim,' had "failed to be supported by two-thirds of the Senate present and voting on the articles of impeachment presented against you." And with this explanation Mr. Stanton makes his bow and retires from the public gaze. Acting upon the principle that it is better to walk out than to wait and be kicked out, the once redoubtable monarch of the War Office took time by the forelock and left : and in leaving it is doubtful if, outside of a clique of extreme radicals, there will be found a single man to shed a tear over his political death. Whatever credit may be due to him for his administration of the War Department during the rebellion was long obscured, if not destroyed, by his conduct as one of Mr. Johnson's Cabinet minis-

The Democratic Party. Never was the democratic party before in the quandary it is now touching its candidate for the Presidency. Its nominating convention meets at the new Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July. The delegates to that convention, with perhaps a few exceptions, have all been appointed. The voice of these delegates, from West Virginia to Minnesota, is pledged to George H. Pendleton, of Ohio. Most of the Southern States and some of the Eastern States are also for him. He will doubtless have a majority of all the votes cast on the first ballot; but as it requires a two-thirds vote in these democratic conventions to nominate and as New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and some scattering States and delegates, North and South, seem to be decidedly against Pendleton, his first vote will probably be his best. From the ballot, therefore, where his friends will begin to scatter, the real struggle will begin, as in 1852, when the friends of

General Cass began to drop him. Thus, assuming that Pendleton will be crowded out by New York, who comes next? General McClellan will shortly be back again from Europe, and some say that Mr. Belmont has fixed upon McClellan, and that this is the reason of his intended return. But the comparison of McClellan's Richmond campaign with that of Grant, to say nothing of the Presidential campaign of 1864, will rule out "Little Mac." His nomination as a military hero against Grant would be perfectly absurd, and we feel certain that the democratic convention will need no labored argument to prove it. General Hancock is a more available man; but the Western Pendleton men have declared against epaulets. They will not consent to have Pendleton superseded by a soldier. Who comes next? Horatio Seymour, of New York, a very respectable man, but a man hose war record would perhaps reduce his vote among the people to that of the Northern peace party of the war. Who next? From this point we begin to grope among the democratic small fry, and can find no man among them who can hold a candle to Grant. For an acceptable candidate, then, in opposition to Grant, we must turn to the outside conservative Union elements; and here, looming up in bold relief, like a lighthouse between us and the setting sun, stands Chief Justice Chase. His war record, as the financial chief of the government who furnished the sinews of the war-the greenbacks-will enable him to hold his own even against Grant on the war question; while on the impeachment question his casting vote has laid out the Stevens-Butler faction of radicals flat and cold.

The Eastern democrats, we dare say, will not require much special pleading to bring them over to Chase; but the Western democrats have not exactly the notions of Mr. Chase in regard to the national debt; and there this Pendleton shoe pinches. If the democracy, however, wish to win, they must be prepared to throw a good lot of their old party rubbish overboard and qualify themselves for the nomination, on a broad and liberal platform, of some such capable and popular conservative man as Chief Justice Chase, whose war record places him in the front rank of Union men. and whose peace record is perfectly satisfactory to the honest masses of all parties.

Political Agitation Renewed in Ireland.

The lull which was induced in Irish politics by the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to the island has been disturbed, and the kingdom is again agitated by a sharp political excitement, of which the old and very poisonous element of religious difference forms a principal ingredient. By special correspondence from Great Britain wedearn that Church disendowment, Fenianism, the land question, threats of assassination of Proestant rectors, with shouts of loyalty and cheers and municipal approbation of expressions of disloyalty to the Crown, were spoken of and to be heard on all sides; the babeas corpus remained suspended and the popula-tion and money capitalists were fleeing rapidly from the country. Official reports relative to Fenianism and the present intentions of its promotors produced an order for a move-ment of the British squadron on the southern coast from Cork, and it seemed as if conservative men were truly alarmed and unable to say what changes might be evolved within twenty-

This situation is, to a very considerable exent, chronic to the political system of Ireland. It may not, therefore, command that degree of public attention to which we think it is entitled

in the presentation of a merely Irish political irritation, but in the evidence which these demonstrations afford of the existence of a powerful Irish political adjunct, used with skill and effect at regular intervals, in aid of the vast democratic movement which is quietly revolutionizing the entire system of legislation and government rule in Great Britain. When Manchester and Birmingham agitate Cork and Athlone the rulers of England cannot afford to ignore a consideration of the probable result, and the coming solution, as influenced from Ireland, takes shape as a question of great public interest.

THURLOW WEED'S TESTIMONY .- The most curious and interesting and suggestive testimony taken in connection with this late impeachment trial of Andrew Johnson is that of Thurlow Weed (published in yesterday's HERALD) before the smelling committee of the Hon. Ben Butler. It shows, among other things. that wherever there is a lobby job of any sort on hand involving a round sum of ready cash there you may look for Thurlow Weed. He seems to be getting worse and worse in this business as he gets older, so that there is some reason to fear that the last public service of his eventful life will be that of a witness testifying to his complicity in some preposterous lobby job before a Congressional committee of investigation.

### FREE TRADE LEAGUE.

Taxation for Revenue Only-Addresses by David Dudley Field, Rev. Heury Blanchard, George Opdyke and Others. The Executive Committee of the American Free

Trade League held a meeting last evening at the hall of the Historical Society, Second avenue and Eleventh street, for the purpose of discussing a reform on the principle of taxation for revenue only. David Dudley Field presided.

REMARKS BY DAVID DUDLEY FIELD.

DAVID DUDLEY FIELD was the first speaker, re-marking that the objects of the society were to encourage freedom in trade. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the application of the principles of the society to the system of taxation. believed in taxation for the purpose of revenue only. It was strange that taxation should be perverted so as to take from one citizen to give to another citizen instead of to the State, and that the constitution should be perverted so as to divert channels of trade, compel men to seek employments which they do not desire and to favor particular branches of business. Taxation should be imposed for the purposes of revenue only. The first reason for this was that the

Taxation should be imposed for the purposes of revenue only. The first reason for this was that the power to tax was a power given to raise money for the service of the State, and no o her, and that to use it to advance particular laterests or in any other way was a pervension. Suppose in the levy of incomes the tax on the income of merchants should be quadruple that on the farmers', the injustice would be apparent. Besides we have a great debt incurred for an honorable cause, and all our energies should be directed toward a just system of finance in order that the debt, principal and interest, might be paid. The time has now come when the taxation of this country should be laid for the purpose of revenues only. This was the main object of these meetings.

REMARKS BY REY, HENRY BLANGHARD.

Rev. HENRY BLANGHARD said he believed the subject matter of this idea was a very important one. He was glad to manifest his interest in the subject. People did not believe finance could be clevated to the dignity of a moral question. But Drs. Chaimers and Bathune and Archbishop Whately had not considered political economy as beyond the sphere of their moral cousideration. He had himself come out of college believing that protection was the true doctrine, but lately he had heard arguments that altered his views. Dr. Atkinson's work, the advocacy of free trade by a New England manufacturer and other causes had affected his opinions. In rooking at the Atlantic Ocean he saw that our manufacturers were protected them. Four-fifths of American manufacturers only needed or asked for any protection. A Connecticut Senator had recently travelled through his State and inquired of manufacturers if they needed protection, and they had answered in the negative. Another matter that had engaged his attention was the reduction of wages here to the status of English laborers. But he saw that the workingman's condition there was, after all, not so bad. By laboring a month there he could pay for a year's rental of his habitation. But there was to to the detriment of American labor. He believed the largest brained men were not in the hulls of Congress and that Congressmen were not capable of Judging what the people needed. If they protected men beyond their liberty of laboring where they pleased they transcended their authority. It would be sad if God left these matters to the agency of men. When he read Mills and others, and thought through the subject, the more he saw that this was a religious question. The spirit of selfishness in the small class was against the interests of the many. Free trade had a right to exchange its products freely. Adam Smith, by his thought slone, revolutionized a whole Parliament and an entire nation. Therefore men ought to pursue this study specifically and thoroughly. The manufacturers should be brought into convention to discuss and understand the advantages of a perfectly free market. He, for one, was in favor of taxation for revenue only.

Daniel C. Robbins, a merchant, remarked that on drugs the average duty in Europe was less than two per cent; in France, less than two and a haif end in the German Zollverein, less than two and a haif end in the German Zollverein, less than two per cent, in our country the duty was twenty per cent, while if sundries were included it would be twenty-five per cent.

REMARKS BY GEORGE OPDYKE.

George Oppyke was called upon to speak on the subject, but simply remarked that there was no member of this association more firm in his conviction of the wisdom and beneficence of the policy of free trade than himself, or of the injurious effects of a protective policy. Free trade gave ample scope to the natural laws while protection was only an obstruction to their just operation. Our tariff should be so modified as to make its leading principal the collection of revenue. The effect of taxes on unsports was to diminish our foreign commerce, and our people had greater aptitude for maritime commerce than any other nation.

CHARLES MORAN held with Golding Smith that nothing has a value for educationa

before.
Dr. LEAVITT remarked that he believed it right never to buy abroad what you can just as well produce at home; but when it cannot be as well produced at home there was just reason for buying abroad. The meeting then adjourned.

## THE SCHUETZENFEST.

All the arrangements for this grand international festival, to commence in this city on the 27th of June next, and to continue for ten days, are nearly completed. Information has already been received Switzerland, the cities of Hamburg, Bremen, Vienna, Munich, Berlin and other localities in Germany will be represented here by large delegations. As a trial of breech-loaders is to take place the Prussian Conof breech-loaders is to take place the Prussian Consul General here has notified the committee that the King of Frussia will send a needle gun, with one thousand cartridges, to be tried in competition with other breech-loaders. Governor Fenton has informed the committee that he will be present officially, and as the chief Executive of the State give the festival official sanction. A special committee has been appointed to proceed to Washington and personally to solicit the presence of the President, the heads of departments, the Juritices of the Sapreme Court and the members of Congress on at least one day during its continuance. In view of the fact that all cantributions for prizes sent from foreign countries to Vienna for the German sharpshooters' festival, to be held there in May, are passed through the Austrian outon housys free of duly, an application has been made to Secretary McCulloch for a similar exemption from duty of contributions intended for the New York festival, and hopes are enterts, ned that it will succeed. Harry Leslie, the cell person his antics is the air during the tea days. The Eric Railway have offered to pass all visitors, from the interior to this city for this congress of sparpshooters at half price, over its own road and all visionnections in the West. Yesterday the "heaviest" prize yet offered was contributed in the shape.